cattle," HORACE GREELEY used to call

them. Their college education was re-

garded as a handicap in a business career.

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department of business and finance, and

in all the higher employments demand-

ing special knowledge and training they

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The Three Trustees.

Those who take the trouble to read again with care the text of Justice MAD-DOX's opinion as to the rights of the minority stockholders in the Equitable are not likely to be disturbed in mind as to the effect of that decision, even if it is affirmed on final appeal, upon the plan adopted in the interests of the policyholders by Mr. RYAN and his associates.

It is stated in a general way that the mutualization now proposed is the same mutualization previously devised as a compromise between the Hyde and Alexander factions, and approved by the State Superintendent of Insurance. but enjoined by Justice MADDOX for the legal reasons so clearly presented in his opinion of May 25. There is identity in one respect. Both the enjoined plan and the present proposal contemplate the selection by the policyholders themselves of twenty-eight of the fifty-two directors, a majority of the board. The method, however, by which the twentyeight policyholder directors are to reach their offices is by no means the same in the two cases.

By the plan of mutualization temporarily enjoined by Justice Maddox it was proposed to amend the charter so as to take away from the stockholders the right to vote on their stock so far as twenty-eight of the fifty-two directors were concerned, and to transfer this power, by the same process of charter amendment, without even obtaining the assent of the minority stockholders, to persons who were not members of the stock corporation. Justice Maddox, in upholding the property rights of the stockholders, after discussing the constitutional obstacles to any such amendment of the Equitable's charter, remarked:

"The right of a stockholder to participate in the selection of those who are to be vested with the exercise of the cornorate powers, the board of directors, is an attribute to his shares of stock which has been 'defined as a right which its owner has in the management, profits and ultimate assets of the corporation."

"To deprive an owner of property of any one of property and the contemplated change of charter three kingdoms, each retaining comwould deprive the stockholder of his property."

None of the objections raised by the Court to the former plan of mutualiza- sources for mutual defense. Such a formed the office of moral and religious tion seems to apply to the method now | federation might take the extra precau- | monitor to the graduating class. the majority stock interest with the ab- dinavia might look forward with absosolute and uncontrolled voting power lute security to a long career of selfthereon, in the discretion of Mr. CLEVE- development. LAND, Justice O'BRIEN and Mr. WEST-INGHOUSE, as trustees. No stockholder. majority or minority, is deprived of his right to vote for every one of the fiftytwo directors. The majority interest votes through its trustees. The minority stock votes as formerly, and as formerly fails to elect its candidates, if it has any, against the will of the prevailing interest. The change does not affect any property right of any member of the corporation.

Yet, while avoiding the legal obstacles suggested by Justice Maddox's decision. the new plan effects a mutualization far more effective and comprehensive than any previously contemplated. Voluntarily, the owners of a majority of the stock put the voting power in the hands of three trustees representing no interest save that of the policyholders. The policyholders choose their own candidates for twenty-eight places in the board; the stock voted by the trustees elects these twenty-eight directors. The same stock likewise elects the other twenty-four directors, selected not by the owners of the stock but by the independent judgment of the trustees.

Absolute mastery over the destinies of the Equitable, therefore, is conferred upon the three trustees, acting seventhirteenths as the agents of the policysentatives of a stock interest which has committed unreservedly to them the welfare of the policyholders and the society. Under this system every one of the fifty-two directors should be a policyholder's director. The labors of the trustees in matters of routine and detail may not prove exacting, but their power is practically unlimited and their responsibility great indeed. If they are men fit for such a trust, the Equitable and its policyholders are safe.

Will There Be a Scandinavian Fed-

eration? Is Norway's assertion of independence hagen have long advocated as a means of averting from themselves the fate to which Finland and the Elbe duchies have already succumbed?

it easier to deal with Sweden or Norway involved with the hideous Money Devil. singly than with both of them com- one brother being a banker in Pueblo, bined. Nor can the Norwegians, unless another president of an ice company, they are at some pains to conciliate the while "the sleekest Adams of them all, Swedes, expect the latter to come to the perpetual BILLEE." is not a "corporatheir assistance in an hour of need. It | tion baiter." As to the dignified senior | time. He sticks to business and fritters should also be remembered in Chris- United States Senator from Colorado, it tiania that it is Norway and not Sweden | is said: which possesses the prize most coveted by Russia, a capacious ice free port on to walk into the trap. He is too old a politician to fare satisfies him; yet has not the fever of

show that, as it is, Russian Lapland is projected westward like a wedge between the northern border of Sweden and Norwegian Finmark, and bites deep into Norway's territory, the tip of the wedge being only a few miles east of Tromsö.

Now, if Russia has hitherto been restrained from the seizure of the desired outlet to the Atlantic in this quarter, it was because Sweden and Norway were | The Republican opines that "it looks as known to have at their disposal, even in | if PATTERSON were in for another of his peace times, a highly trained standing army of 55,000 men-as large as that of the United States-together with twentythree battleships and coast defense ships, all of which would be mustered for the defense of an imperiled harbor. No doubt the odds would be overwhelming if Russia were left at will to prosecute public utilities. Responsible departher plan without interference on the part of other great Powers. But the Swedes and Norwegians between them would be able to protract resistance long enough to give England or Germany an opportunity of interposing with efficiency. Scandinavia's power of self-protection would be considerably enhanced by the adhesion of Denmark, because, although the Danish army on a peace footing is small, it has a war strength of more than 100,000, and its nine battleships and coast defense ships, with its cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats, might be of much service in obstructing the movement of the Russian

navy from the Baltic into the Black Sea

through the sound. The outcome of the war in the Far East, the close approach to certainty that Russia must renounce for an indefinite period, if not forever, the hope of becoming a first class naval Power in the Pacific, is well calculated to excite misgivings in the Norwegian mind. If the acquisition of a Norwegian harbor on the Atlantic has seemed desirable to Russia heretofore-it is known to have been at least once during the present generation the subject of careful study least, are more satisfactory than those at St. Petersburg-how much more enviable must it seem to-day, when all the projects which have had the Pacific for an objective, and which seemed to have approached fulfilment in Port Arthur and Dalny, have encountered what looks like an insuperable obstacle in Japan! Why should Russia waste her resources any longer in a vain attempt to fight thousands of miles from her base when Norway lies at her door, and when, with a tenth of the effort, she could create a Port Arthur on the Atlantic which would presumed to be totally lacking in comance pointed to the Norwegian coast.

Scarcely will the ink with which is

Democracy in Colorado.

The Colorado Democratic State Comthe Hon. THOMAS MACDONALD PATTER- tion of health" is open to question. son fears that he may not control it. He is to start on an inspection trip to the consuming than it used to be? Un-Philippines immediately after the com- doubtedly the prizes obtainable are far mittee finishes its afternoon session and richer than formerly. Wealth as it was its members have eaten a dinner in his regarded in this country fifty years, or honor. The Denver Republican, basely even twenty-five years ago, was small jealous of the transcendent popularity of Senator Patterson, declares that he lated to-day. Houses looked on then is giving the banquet himself in his own as palatial edifices are modest abodes honor. It reports that he will deliver a as compared with the magnificent and short oration, occupying but three pages sumptuous residences in town and counin the newspapers that report it in full. The evident falsity of this statement justifies doubt as to the veracity of the charge that Mr. PATTERSON is prime organizer of the demonstration in his structed and regarded as permanent honor. Mr. PATTERSON could not begin and splendid monuments of financial and a speech in three newspaper pages.

twin evil, corporations. Until recently his friends have boasted that they controlled the organization five to one. But the "Speer Democrats" have been at work and the situation is changed. The in the earlier time, because of the greater

Republican says: begging Democrats to come to Denver on the day holders, and six-thirteenths as the repre- the committee meets and use their influence with the members. Those two bred-in-the-bone Democrats, who never saw the inside of a Republican caucus or the color of Republican 'dough,' the is corruptible Messrs, JOHN A. RUSH and SAMUEL W. BELFORD, are writing and beseeching the railroads to grant passes to all Democrats who read the Rocky Mountain News to come to Denver on Monday

> A handsome tribute to the immaculate Messrs. Rush and Belford. Mr. Pat-TERSON's program is well sketched out, but it may not be possible to adhere to

"The Patterson program will not go through the State Committee, unless outside influence can be brought to bear. The Speer forces have been doing the Togo act and keeping quiet around the likely to postpone or hasten that inti- straits. Patterson has prepared a program to have mate alliance of the three Scandinavian himself, Teller, ALVA ADAMS and a number of kingdoms which farsighted patriots others address the State Committee on the neces. in Stockholm, Christiania and Copen- sity of going after the corporations in full cry, and in the attack to involve Denver's Mayor and his

A broad and liberal plan, it must be admitted. But, according to the Repub-It is obvious that Russia would find lican, the Adams family is more or less

" But there is no evidence that TELLER is going

the Atlantic. A glance at the map will be caught by chaff. It's PATTERSON'S fight before his. TELLER may be anti-corporation in a close fight when his own head is at stake, but otherwise. not for HANE!"

The radicals, led by Senator PATTER son, will try to have the committee adopt an address to the voters blaming the "corporations" for all Colorado's troubles and denouncing the Supreme Court. The outlook is cheerful, however. customary trouncings."

Beauties of Municipal Operation.

Whenever a water main in New York breaks the city receives a liberal education in the beauties and benefits of municipal ownership and operation of ment officials are out of town, maps showing the valves and cutoffs are not to be found, and usually the flood is stopped only after hours of blind groping has revealed the gates that must be closed to stop the flow of water.

Were breaks in water mains highly inusual accidents it might be possible to accept excuses for the inability of the department to control them. This is not the case. Water mains burst frequently. and as frequently the municipal department charged with their care shows its inability to meet the emergency.

The water supply department of New York is managed as well as any municipal enterprise in the country. It is neither better nor worse than most municipal departments. As long as no emergencies call for unusual measures it does its work in a fairly satisfactory manner, and that is as much as can be said of other city departments. But what a prospect of unhappiness the suggestion of street railways managed with a similar degree of skill and ability presents to the citizen!

Experience shows that privately managed public utilities, in New York at operated by the public. The Interborough company made a better showing in Sunday's accident than the city did. Perhaps a few object lessons of this kind may decrease the ardor of the enthusiasts who would turn all public utilities over to the city immediately and without hesitation.

"The Struggle for Wealth."

Last Sunday the old time custom preaching the baccalaureate sermon, or sermon to the graduating class, was be a formidable menace to German and observed at many of our colleges and British commerce in the North Sea? Not universities. Until within recent years even the Grand Ducal coterie can be the college president was almost invariably a clergyman and on him usually mon sense. Cut off from the ocean in devolved the preaching of the bacca-Eastern Asia, they could not fail to laureate sermon, which in some cases recognize that the line of least resist- was preserved in collections of notable pulpit eloquence.

One of those institutions in which the signed a treaty of peace between Japan | baccalaureate sermon was always a and Russia be dry before the peril of | feature of great prominence was Prince-Scandinavia will be brought home to ton University. Famous discourses to her children with a shock. They will the Princeton graduating classes at then recognize that for them there is commencement time have been preached; only one sure method of escaping the but not until the first lay president of absorption whereof Finland is a victim, Princeton was inducted into office, Dr. its 'essential stributes is depriving him of his and that is to form a federation of the WOODROW WILSON, was the function assumed by a layman. Last year President plete local independence, but concen- Wilson preached the baccalaureate trating their military and naval re- sermon and last Sunday he again per-

proposed. The Court doubted the con- tion of contracting an intimate alliance It is true, as he said, that never were stitutionality of any such amendment of with the German Empire. Thus would educated men so much needed as now, and the Equitable's charter. No charter an impenetrable barrier be reared perhaps we may accept his rather loose amendment is necessary in order to vest against Muscovite aggression and Scan- definition of the ideal education as the Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Lynch mind "by a perfect adjustment to its uses and to its environment." The reason he gave why such men are especially needed at this period, that "the modern struggle for wealth is more like mittee is to meet Monday in Denver, and a consuming fever than a right func-

Is the struggle for wealth now more as measured by the fortunes accumutry now demanded by the very rich. Family expenditures then viewed as extravagant were relatively paltry. Business structures then recently concommercial wealth and enterprise are Mr. PATTERSON wants to have the ruthlessly torn down as if they were State Committee abolish capital and its shanties, and replaced by vastly costlier skyscrapers. But has all this indicated any more "consuming fever" in the

struggle for wealth? Actually, was not the struggle harder difficulties in the path to the goal? In many ways men worked more tirelessly fifty years ago than they do now. They were not less eager in the chase for money. They started earlier and kept it up later. The eight-hour day was not yet introduced. Instead of having residences at two or three different places in the country, men of wealth, as wealth was accounted at that time, contented themselves with a few weeks vacation from town in the dog days, and usually they put up at some seaside or mountain hotel in democratic fashion. They had few diversions; outdoor sports were almost unknown to them. The credit of a bank president or of a merchant of consequence would have suffered grievously if he had appeared in golfing costame, for example, or if he had been seen speeding horses. If he had put up a house to live in like the residences now deemed necessary to comport with the dignity of opulence, the holders of his obligations would have trembled, or at least he would have been pitied for the loss of his wits.

In those days close and undivided attention to business was required of everybody, no matter how rich he might be relatively. If he lived plainly and dressed rather shabbily, so much the better. Uncle RUSSELL SAGE is a very fair type of the man of wealth of that away no time on golf or bridge or automobiling. He builds no palaces to live in. He makes his old clothes do. Frugal his struggle for wealth been as consuming as is that of any broker in the Wall Street

Examples as They Are Pointed out by of this time? Yes, it was more consum-Two Critics of Sens tive Ears. ing. It was a more engrossing business. Moreover, at this time more than ever before called men, in the sense of having received a collegiate education, are handling the machinery of business and finance and introducing into it new devices to make it run faster. Fifty years ago it was the fashion to ridicule

> Now, to an car new to the atrocity, it is the most marked feature in the speech of the majority of native New Yorkers. Those who 'call themselves educated" are as far as any from being free from the fault: for I have heard eminent ministers, learned jurists,

ply," now begins to appear in "want" Have these "educated men" cooled down the consuming fever for wealth? According to President WOODROW WILson, it is hotter than ever; but actually is it not, as we have suggested, that only the spur of greater chances of winning the goal and a vastly richer prize, at a less cost of sedulous energy, is the stimulus? At any rate, at this time the pursuers of wealth find more time for fun.

The fact that 5,500 freight cars were ordered last week by only three railroads gives an idea of what our country can do when it is let alone by strike organizers, rate disturbers, personal profit politicians and the like. Two thousand of these freight cars were ordered by the Burlington, besides 500 box cars. Fifteen hundred are freight cars for the Chicago and Northwestern, in addition to the 1,500 ordered by the same company in May. The other 1,500 are ventilated cars for the Atlantic Coast Line.

It may be noted that in 1904 only thirteen roads, of an aggregate mileage of 524, were sold under foreclosure; while in 1896 no less than fifty-eight roads, of an aggregate mileage of 13,720, suffered that fate. This comparison is the more striking in view of the fact that 30,000 miles of new road have been added since 1896.

An organization calling itself Ye Ancient Tippit Club, being convivially inclined, recently made application before the Supreme Court, Special Term, to incorporate under the laws of this State. Justice CLARKE apparently thinks that the club can serve its ends quite as effectively without a certificate and a corporate seal. In denying the application yesterday he said:

"The objects for which it is proposed to incorporate are 'to cultivate social intercourse, and to create friendship among its members." objects may be pursued to equal advantage, without incorporating. The certificate states 'that the number of trustees of said corporation shall be three,' whereas twelve are named. The annual meeting is to be held 'on the second or fourth Tuesday of each and every month.' One of the certificates is not dated and not acknowledged by one of the signers. Application denied."

The Justice is quite right. The peculiarities which he detects in the application show that the Ancient Tippits are capable of cultivating social intercourse without any legal formalities.

To-morrow, June 14, will be Flag Day to the extent that, though not officially so recognized, it is the 128th anniversary of the flag's adoption.

Sundry minor flags were in use by the patriotic soldiers of the American colonies during the early battles of the Revolutionary War. It is not positively known what banner the patriot troops carried at Bunker Hill, but it is popularly supposed that they carried a blue flag with the cross of St. George and a figure of a pine tree on a white field in the corner. The flag in South Carolina was blue with a white crescent in the upper corner, and was hoisted on the fortifications of Charleston in September, 1775. Congress appointed BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, They went to Cambridge and recommended a flag composed of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, with the red and white crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in one corner. The stripes were a symbol of the number and union of the colonies, the colors being a combination of the red flag formerly used by the army and the white by the navy. This flag was first unfurled on Jan. 1. 1776, when the new Continental army was organized.

The present design was officially adopted on June 14, 1777, and with one unimporant change has continued to be the symbol of the nation's sovereignty ever since. The legal provision adopted 128 years ago by Congress declares that the flag of the United States is to be "thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field." With the addition of each new State another star is

In several States the anniversary of the flag is recognized by proclamations by Governors, but in this State it is a holiday by popular observance only

The project of making Flag Day a legal holiday has not attained much headway. for the reason probably that it would fall almost midway between Decoration Day, May 30, and the national holiday, July 4, both patriotic anniversaries. This furnishes no reason why June 14 should not be fittingly observed. Never before has the Stars and Stripes floated over so many freemen and never before has it enjoyed so general a recognition by the world as the symbol of a nation's progress in greatness.

The Identification of Paul Jones's Body. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The following correspondence passed between Gen. Horace Porter and a resident of the town of Kearny, N. J., after the announce ment was made that the body of John Paul Jones had been discovered. Veteran.

ARLINGTON, N. J., June 11.
Sir: * * In behalf of many ex-soldiers, urvivors of both sides of the war for the Union.
beg to thank you sincerely for your untiring efforts and the success of rescuing from a neglected grave the remains of the first Captain commis-sioned by the Continental Congress, and all that has been accomplished toward giving Paul Jones appropriate sepulchre at last, in the land of liberty

DEAR SIR: I appreciate very deeply your kind and thoughtful letter of congratulation upon the recovery of the long neglected remains of Paul Jones. I think all patriotic Americans will feel better when the wanderer returns home to be buried in the same soil as Weshington and Franklin. Fortunately the body had been so perfectly prereed in alcohol that the identification of the re makes was very easy and absolutely sure. Thanking you most cordially for your kind ex-

ressions, yours very truly. HORACE PORTER. The Patron. Not the Employer, Pars the Walter

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SON-SO: In estimating the amount of a waiter's tip, New Yorkers cannot take example from any other city. The experiences of other places are not typical for them. The tip here has come to be the larger part of the pay of the walter. It is reckoned in the wages he receives from his employer. The cost of living is greater in this city then in Boston or Philadelphia, and it is therefore necessary that his mean

of livelihood, which the tip has become, should be larger here than elsewhere. The tip under the conditions existing in this city has long ceased to be a gratuity for special atten-

"UNTIDINESS OF SPEECH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial on the remarks of Henry James to Bryn Mawr graduates concerning "untidispeech of persons considering themselves educated, you say in regard to his statement about tacking the "r" to the end of words to which it does not belong that you have not discovered hereabouts "this par-ticular sin against English speech" "to any alarming extent, but probably it is glaring in other parts of the country." and spurn college bred men-"horned

from being free from the fault: for I have heard eminent ministers, learned jurists, college professors and public school teachers speak of "drorings" and tell of things they "sor" in their travels.

It is now more than thirty years since I came to New York, to hear for the ilrat time this lingual gymnastic (for no tongue not bred to it can master it without marked effort), yet it still strikes me with disgust. I do not marvel that Henry James stands aghast on hearing the sweet girl graduate call for "vanillar ice cream," and address the culpable authors of her being as "Popper" and "Mommer," for the home is where a child acquires its language and a parent is as responsible for the speech of his child as for its being.

I have a son born in Brooklyn and, with the exception of a few years away at school, brought up in the vicinity of New York. When he began to attend school I listened with fear and trembling lest his tongue should acquire the taint, but I have to thank a kind Providence that though I may have suffered some disappointment in my child I have never had to hear myself addressed as "Mommer." Other things I could endure.

Years ago, when I was full of youthfulzeal, I tried to reform those culprits who came my way, but I found the task hopeless by reason of the inability of a person whose ear was perverted to recognize "this particular sin against English speech."

To a Western or Southern born person, unless he has a strain of New York or New England blood, the sin is a very apparent one in New York and its environs.

Montclair, June 11.

Jerset. are preferred. "Only college men ap-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad to observe the notice you have taken of Mr. Henry James's criticism of our careless misuse of the English language, but feel that you might have gone further and pointed out that in this respect our newspapers are the worst offenders. Beneath hysterical headlines, which convey about the same impression as a man yelling into one's ear hrough a megaphone, exaggerated descriptions of everyday events, interlarded with big," "smash," "stupendous," &c., are conveyed in words shoveled together with little regard for their fitness or true meaning. The gaps in a vocabulary most pitifully lacking in verbs, adjectives and adverbs are stopped by the substitution of words but faintly suggesting those which the writer's ignorance or indolence renders unavailable, with the result that the ignorant reader is misled and the educated alternately amused and disgusted.

A pair of horses is called a "team," a hound or a terrier a "dog;" a pony a "horse;" any kind of a cruiser or a gunboat a "battleship," shooting is called "hunting;" when Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So sail for Europe in a 17,000 ton ship it is announced that they sailed "on" a "boat," while it they go for a sail in a catboat, that they "went boat riding." We often read that in the civil war our troops carried smooth bore "rides," while after the battle of Santiago, when the Spanish ships were burned, partly because shells from our ships cut their pre mains, and it was announced by the Navy Department that thereafter the fire mains in our ships must be worked beneath the protective decks, New York papers announced that "the main batteries were to be kept be neath the protective decks," The talented reporter responsible for this evidently got the words "dre" and "main" in his head. A few days ago our leading sporting weekly published a large picture of the Apache labeled "The three-masted barge Apache," Even the President of the United States is rarely accorded the courtesy of a "Mr." before his name.

Do not let us suppose that brevity or economy of words is achieved by the slovenly, slap-dash language of these newspapers—rather the reverse. If our friend Mr. So-and-So drives itissaid that he is "out riding," while if he really rides he is said to be "horseback riding," steeplechases are frequently called "steeplechase races." Our poor old mother tongue, loaded down as it is with superfluous syllables and shent consonants, is slowly but surely made more grotesque, for recently strategic has become "strategical," the product of a nation is now its "productions," its economic policy its "economical operas and sailing for Liverpool in the Baltical.

The absence of courtesy and good manners. kind of a cruiser or a gunboat a "battleship shooting is called "hunting;" when Mr. and

The absence of courtesy and good manners shown by Americans to one another, which in public and private servants takes the form of lack of deference often amounting same fault is characteristic of Australians and New Zealanders; but that is no reason why the rising generation should not be taught to overcome a failing which cannot but mar the pleasure of life, and which seems, if anything, to be increasing rather than diminishing.

The Population of China.

In the National Geographic Magazine for June Rear Admiral Clark of the United States Navy expresses the opinion that the epulation of China is greatly overestimated. larly put, say forty years ago, at 230,000,000; hear of more than 400,000,000, and this without anything like a census of the Chinese people ever having been taken, though probably the hinese authorities at Pekin get reports concerning the population of the several Chinese provinces. "The published information," says Admiral Clark, "must have been derived mainly from travelers, missionaries, diplomats, and naval officers." The Admiral con-

years I was on the Asiatic station. I would say that there are less than 200,000,000 of people in China. spent several months in each of the principal sea ports from Tientsin, in the north, to Canton, in the south, and five or six months in the valley of the Yangtse, going as far inland as Ichang, a town nearly a thousand miles from the sea, and beyond the reputed populous districts. I noticed that the country people, instead of living on farms, were concentrated in villages, and that these were genrally small and often widely separated

The cities were limited in area, one or two storied houses being the rule. No lofty buildings. Canton does not cover more than six square miles, though it is the most populous city, with the possible ex-ception of Pekin. In the northern part we saw eardens and unoccupied ground. Compare this with Manhattan Island, with its twenty-two square miles and lofty tenement houses. The presence, all over China, of tigers does not suggest a land densely populated. On these observations the Admiral base

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Apropos of ipping, when I was in Porto Rican waters there was a white cook who was exceedingly attentive o me at the cabin table, and I felt so grateful that offered him a quarter after the meal. He refused offered him a quarter after the meal. He refused it, saying: "Please sir, do not insuit me, I am an

Ever since I have been careful in offering tips, and when I see the almost universal custom here in New York city, I feel ashamed of our self-respectin the financial district, about Wall and Broad

streets, there are numerous noonday restaurants in many of them the walters are white and self-respecting people. I had occasion to go into one of them on Eroad street lately where young women are employed (they are very pretty, by the way), and found it was the proper thing to tip them with a nickel. I could not bring myself to the point of handing such a coin to a pretty girl, so I laid i the table, and I notleed that many others did the

Now do these pretty, stylish girls depend upon the five-cent this they receive to recompense them for their services, or does the restaurant keeper look to his patrons to pay his nelp? If so, he does wrong. He encourages subservincy, which is against our national character, and the young ladles who accept the tips are degrading them-

NEW YORK, June 11.

Variation in Title. From the Baltimore Sun.

At a special service in a Baltimore church a few weeks ago a young lady was to sing "What Are They Doing in Heaven To-day?" The members of the committee having in charge the printing of the program were not familiar with the exact itie of the plece, and in the first copy prepared for the printer they had it:

"Anything Doing in Heaven To-night?"

CHINESE HEAD CENTER COMING. Chinatewn to Give the Reform Leader

Kans Yu Wei a Great Welcome. Kang Yu Wei, grand head of the Chinese Empire Reform Association and the most important progressive Chinese in the world, is coming to New York. He is billed to arrive on the Pennsylvania Railroad next Saturday evening, and the local branch of the association, which comprises the better two-thirds of the Chinese in New York, is preparing for him a celebration which will make Chinese New Year's look like a progressive pink tes. He will be met at the ferry by the entire cadet battalion of the association and escorted to his hotel. Chinatown will be illuminated for a week, and there will be fireworks and banquets and all marks of Celestial joy. It is as though President Roosevelt were to visit

Manila. J. M. Singleton (Sin Gol Ton is his Chinese name) has just been down to Washington, where Kang is sojourning just now, to welcome Kang for the Chinese of New York.

Singleton came back last night and is busy preparing for the big whoop-up.

Kang Yu Wei is a literatus of the first class. In the late '90s he became a member of the Emperor's privy council. Fired with progressive ideas, he, among others, reproceed to walker up the boy Emperor.

with progressive ideas, he, alloing others, managed to wake up the boy Emperor, who started to reform things wholesale. The rest is history. The Empress Dowager took alarm and executed the coup which brought on the Boxer war. She imbrought on the Boxer war. She imprisoned the Emperor and condemned his liberal counselors to death. Some of them were caught and executed. Kang Yu Wei was condemned with the rest, but made his escape. He fled to the Straits Sattlements and afterward to San Francisco, where, in hiding from the Imperial Consul-General, he started the reform association release ultimate chieft is not a ciation, whose ultimate object is not a revolution, as is generally supposed, but simply the uplifting of China after the

se pattern.
g has wandered through sixteen Japanese Kang foreign countries since his exile. The association has grown until it says it has 5,000,000 members, most of them men of the rising generation, on whom liberal ideas have taken hold. The majority of Chinese have taken hold. The majority of Chinese in America, the Straits Settlements and Australia are members. So are practically all the Chinese students in foreign schools and universities. The members in China proper keep the fact very dark, fearing amputation at the roots of the back hair. Kang Yu Wei travels with quite a retinue. Besides his personal servants he has with him two Chinese secretaries and one English secretary and Gen. Homer Lee, the commander-in-chief of the yet hypothetical all the Chinese students in foreign schools army of reform.

PRIEST REFUSED OPERATION. Father Delveaux Would Rather Die Than

Lose His Power as a Priest. Archbishop Farley gave the final absolution over the late Father Ignatius Delveaux at noon yesterday in St. Boniface's Church,

Forty-seventh street and Second avenue. From 9 o'clock the church, which holds a thousand persons, was packed and the overflow of mourners stood in the pouring rain on the sidewalk.

Father Delvcaux was born 58 years ago in Leutesdorf, near Coblenz, Germany. His father was French and his mother German. At 25 he was ordained at the Münster Seminary in Westphalia. His first parish was at Obernburg, Sullivan county, N. Y. In August, 1887, he was called to St. Boniface's to care for the parish during the illness of Father Nicot, and succeeded to the pastorate in November of that year. Father Delveaux's death was caused by an accident received while leaving a Second avenue car. In crossing the uptown track accident received while leaving a second avenue car. In crossing the uptown track he was struck and thrown to the ground, cutting his eye and seriously injuring his right foot. Blood poison was the imme-diate cause of his death. He refused to have his foot amputated, giving as his reason the fact that he would lose his priestly powers. Although assurances had been given him that in similar instances priests had received special dispensations. and that there was a hope for him, he stoutly refused to have the operation performed

THE SEAGOERS.

Well Known People to Sall on the Kalser Wilhelm II.

Voyagers by the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sails to-day for Cherbourg, Plymouth Bremen:

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Kingdon Gould, Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Phelps Vanagisawo, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, the Baron and Baroness von Swaim, the Right Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Bishop Co-adjutor of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Mackay Smith, James Brown Potter, Col. John Jacob Astor, Robert L. Cutting and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cooper. Dodge, Charles T. Yerkes, the Count de

Aboard the Cunarder Caronia off to-day Aboard the Gunarder Caronia off to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool: Bishop Van de Vyret of Richmond, Sir Charles and Lady Rivers Wilson, Mrs. John H. Starin, Gen. and Mrs. T. A. Booth, and Mr. and Mrs. Eandolph Gungenheimer.

Arrivals by the Red Star line: Vade .land, from Antwerp and Pover:

Goelet Gallatin, Nyles Stardish, Vancohompson, J. Van Den Broeck, Belgiat onsul at Galveston, and Miss Frances C

OLMYPIC A. C. LOSES. Court Won't Enjoin Police From Stopping These Sunday Ball Games.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum denied yesterday the application of the Olympic Athletic Club for an injunction to restrain Police Commissioner McAdoo, Inspector Titus and Capt. Burns from interfering with the club's Sunday baseball games on its grounds at 136th street and Madison avenue. Burns asserted in his affidavit in opposition that he had assigned three men to watch the games, and they had reported to him that they had seen persons pay 25 cents for

admission to the grounds.

Justice Greenbaum says that though the club denies having charged an admission fee the affidavits of the police officers, who go into details, stand practically uncontradicted. Under these circumstances, he finds the police are justified in making believing that the law is being

For Playgrounds and Athletic Fields.

The Aldermen's Finance Committee held public hearings yesterday on the resolutions passed by the Board of Fetimate appropriating \$1,000,000 for playgrounds for the children of the city, and \$300,000 for four athletic fields for the pupils of the public schools. These fields will probably be placed one in each of the borough outside of Manhattan, but the Manhattan pupils will have the use of all four. Comparable of the public schools are sent and several members of the second s troller Grout and several members of the Board of Education spoke in favor of the appropriation. No one appeared in opposi-The committee will probably report to-day's meeting of the Aldermen.

Mayor to Present School Flag.

Flag day will be celebrated to-morrow under the auspices of the Board of Education at Public School 7, Chrystie and Hester streets, at 1 P. M. William A. Kottman. principal of the school, will preside and Mayor McClellan will present to the school on behalf of School Commissioner M. Samuel Stern a silk flag, which will be accept behalf of the school by Maurice B. behalf of the school by Maurice B. Blu-menthal. Other addresses will be made by Commissioner McAdoo. Congressman Goldfogle and District Superintendent of Schools Julia Richmond.

Week's High Death Rate.

The death rate for the week just passed as announced by the Health Department. jumped from 16.11 per thousand for the week previous to 17.73, while for the correspond-ing period in 1904 it was 16.61. The cause of the increase is the unusual number of deaths from heart disease, pneumonia and tuberculosis. The deaths from heart disease numbered 123, against 58 for the corresponding period in 1904.

MONUMENT TO A. H. GREEN. Public Subscription to the Fund Is Now

The Andrew H. Green Memorial Association has issued an appeal for money to build the monument to the father of the Greater New York. It was decided some time ago that this should take the form of an entrance to Central Park at Seventh avenue and 110th street and should cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000. On June 2 the Board of Estimate voted \$50,000 of the Board of Estimate voted \$50,000 of the money. The memorial association did not ask the city for the entire sum, purposely leaving a part to be raised from the subscriptions of friends and admirers of Mr. Green. The subscription list is now open. There is hardly a public activity in this city in which Andrew H. Green did not take a hand at some time or other in his life, and his acquaintance was very wide. The association therefore expects a general and his acquaintance was very wide. The association, therefore, expects a general response.
Contributions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, treasurer, Mills Building, New York city.

M'ADOO'S ADVISERS MEET. Francis Lynde Stetson Out-Scope of Work

Discussed for Three Hours. The advisory committee, which Police Commissioner McAdoo has formed to aid him in the selection of men for promotion, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon in the Commissioner's office. David McClure, Col. George R. Dyer, John D. Crimmins, R. A. C. Smith and Walter G. Oakman were present. After the meeting Commissioner McAdoo said that at the last moment Francis Lynde Stetson had withdrawn his acceptance on account of poor health and private business. Chief Inspector Cortright is also a member of the committee and Mr. Howell, the Commisioner's secretary, is its secretary.

The committee met at 3 o'clock and it was after 6 o'clock when the meeting adjourned. Commissioner McAdoo said that it had been simply a preliminary meeting and the committee had not even organ-"There was some discussion as to the

rinere was some discussion as to the scope of the work," said the Commissioner, "and the developments satisfied me that my action in forming the committee was fully justified. Among other things, the limited powers of the Commissioner in connection with the civil service regulations were shown to the committee and tions was shown to the committee and I believe they found it interesting and instructive.

When asked if he would invite any one else to serve in place of Mr. Stetson, the Commissioner said that as the work was now under way he probably would not. No date was set for the next meeting. The Commissioner said he would probably call one some day this week.
"Some of the committee are going to
Europe." he said, "and I would like to ecomplish as much as possible before their leparture."

Their absence, however, would not, he thought, delay the work, because it would be five or six weeks before the result of the examination for inspector, recently held, would be known, and it will be at least three months before the eligible lists for captains, sergeants and roundsmen are

THRONGS AT WEST POINT For Graduation Exercises To-day-French

Ambassador Among the Visitors. WEST POINT, June 12 .- Visitors for the graduation exercises to-morrow have been arriving all day by boat and train. All the hotel accommodations, both here and at Highland Falls, are exhausted. There has not been so large a crowd in many years. Among the arrivals is Gen. Samuel Gibbs

French, one of the oldest of the living French, one of the oldest of the living graduates.

Secretary of War William H. Taft, accompanied by J. J. Jhisserand, the French Ambassador, arrived at 5:35 this afternoon. The distinguished party was met at the West Shore station by Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills and staff, with an escort of cavalry. The Ambassador being the senior officer, a salute of nineteen guns was fired for him. Following this he reviewed the corps of cadets.

cadets.

At dress parade this evening the members of the graduating class were summoned from the ranks and, taking a position in front of Col. Treat, the commandant of cadets, the latter addressed them and bade

The band struck up "Auld Lang Syne."
'The Girl I Left Behind Me." and other familiar airs, and the scene was a most im-pressive one. It was the last dress parade for the members of the first class. for the members of the first class.

The gracuation hop was held in Memerial Hall to-night. It was a most brilliant affair and in point of attendance was the largest of any in recent years. Cadet Henry M. Torney, second class, son of Major J. W. Torney of the Surgeon-General's department, received, assisted by Mrs. Mills, the wife of Brig. Gen. Albatt J. Mills.

wife of Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills. CHITTENDEN LIBRARY PLANS. Yale Corporation to Preserve Old Building

-Students to Pay for Deficiencies. NEW HAVEN, June 12 .- According to an announcement made by the Yale Corporation this afternoon, the plan for the \$200,000 addition to the Chittenden Library will not necessarily involve the destruction. of any part of the old building, which the students, the alumni and many of the faculty want preserved intact. The corporation selected Charles C. Haight of New York as architect for the

Haight of New York as architect for the new building.
A gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. William H. Hurlbut of New York will be used for a room to be set apart in the Yale infirmary in memory of William H. Hurlbut, Yale '80.
The corporation passed a vote recommended by the academical professors charging a student \$5 for each hour per week through the college year taken in curriculum studies as a substitute for entrance conditions. The object is to entrance conditions. The object is to make students pay a small fee for instruct-ion which should have been secured before

coming to the university. MOYNIHAN BOUNCED AGAIN. Police Captain Found Guilty on Charges

That Partridge Dismissed Him On. Police Captain Daniel C. Movnihan who has been on trial on various charges was found guilty yesterday by Commissioner McAdoo and dismissed from the force. This is the second time the captain has been "broke." He was first dismissed on Sept. 16, 1902, by Commissioner Partridge who found him guilty of having a policeman do carpentry work in the station house and on his own property.

Moynihan appealed to the courts and they granted him a new trial. When placed on trial the second time Moynihan, in addition trial the second time Moynihan, in addition to the old charges, faced that of sending an officer to a Brooklyn cemetery to superintend the building of a mausoleum.

Moynihan, who served with distinction in the civil war, was appointed to the force in 1876. The Roosevelt board made him a captain. He is married and, is reputed to be very wealthy, having large holdings in real estate.

Boston, June 12.-Robert D. Wrenn, extennis champion, Rough Rider, society man and broker, was married at noon to-day to Miss Grace Dabney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Dabney of Beacon street, in the Union Church at Nahant, where the bride's parents are spending the summer. The ceremony was performed by Rishep Lawrence, George L. Wrenn, Jr., was best man, and Miss Rosemond Saltenstall was maid of bonor.

Torrey-Chandler.

Montclair, N. J., June 12.—Miss Mande Chandler and James Eton Torrey, both of Montclair, were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Julius H. Pratt, in Union street, by the Rev. Ir. Amory H. Bradford, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Montclair. The bridegroom is a son of Henry F. Torrev, president of the Montclair Board of Education.